BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814, [NUMBER 1147.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, from and after the 15th of September next, until the 15th of October following, all Dogs found in any of the Public Streets or Roads of this Island, or without the Compounds or enclosures, of the dwellings of their Owners, will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Article 1st, of Rule Ordinance and Regulation II, of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
J. H. PELLY,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
Court of Petty Sessions Office,
August 8th 1814.

ખબર•ક્રાંચી•આપીએચજે

ના• ૧૫ મી•શપતેમબર•આવ તીએ થીતે•તા• ૧૫ મી• અકટોબર•શુધી•શે ઓ•કુતરાંવો•જે•મોકોલામો•મલશેજ્યા રશતા•કુપર•મલશે•જ્યા•જે•ધણીનાં• કુતરાં•કુશે•અને•તે•ધણીનાં•ગેફેરની• જ્યા•તેફેનાં•ફંપાકુદની•બાકાર•મલશે નેફેને•શરવેને•પોલીશનાં•કાસીશરો•આ રશે•એ•બીના•બાબત•પેફેલી (ના•કા નુનના) શેકંમ•મુજબ•કરશે•જ્યાને• એ•બાબે•બાબત•પેફેલી•મધે•લખેલુકે•

ના• ૮ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૧૪•

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THIS DAY on Saturday the 20th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale, by Public Outcry, on the Premises, A DWELLING HOUSE, covered with tiles, with its appurtenances with adjoining unfinished Bungalow, situated without the Town Walls in the Oart Jurbhott, belonging to the Portugueze Church, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Mathews Rodrigues, the Property of HONORE FORE, Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Suit of Crustnajee Balajee.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF,
Bombay, Town Hall
16th August, 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 26th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, A DWELLING HOUSE covered with tiles, with its appurtenances with ground, situated without the Town Walls at Girgon and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Antonio de Oliveira, the Property of *Francisco de Assis Gomes* and *Ignacio de Souza*, Administrators of the Estate of Padre Ignacio, Seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of *Dadjee Bhicnjee*,

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.
Bombay, Town-Hall
19th August, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of MR. MICHIE FORBES, in their Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay, 1st August 1814

A CARD.

BAXTER, FERRAR & CO. beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of MR. NADIR BAXTER, in their future Concerns has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and that the Business will henceforth be continued, to be conducted, under the same Firm as at present, by the remaining Partners.

B. F. & Co. avail themselves of this occasion to express their grateful sense of passed Favors, and hope by unremitted attentions, and every zealous endeavor, to afford every possible satisfacons in their future concerns, to merit a continuance of the liberal support they have been hitherto honored with.

Bombay, August 13th, 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE,
THIS DAY,
BY AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Silver, plated, and Glass ware, some Europe and Bengal Boots, several Elegant Sets of Stafford, Tea and Coffee China, a few pieces of Chintz, 50 Dozen of Cyder, Perry, and Beer, 10 Carbhoys of Sheraz Wine and Annifeed, 2 Carriage Horses with Harness, will go well singly in Shigrampo or Buggy.

Bombay, 19th August 1814.

TO BE LET,

On a lease of one, two or three years,

A Very commodious Upper-roomed House, near the Church. Further particulars will be made known, on application to Mr. J. W. TASKER.

Bombay, 20th August 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 22d Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
IN MEADOW'S STREET.
For and on Account of the Concerned.

40 HOGSHEADS of PORTER.
63 Cases, of Pine and Berkely CHEESES,
Imported per ship JAVA, Captain *Templer*, and consigned to MR. LOONGSHONG Chinese.

On the same day, will be sold a variety of other articles.

Bombay, August 17th, 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE received for Sale, on commission, some excellent fine Toned, Grand and Square Piano-fortes by *Messrs John Broadwood* and Sons, London, being manufactured purposely for this country, imported per ship JAVA Captain *Templer*.

Bombay, August 17th, 1814

MADEIRA WINE

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS, AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform the public at large, that they have for Sale, a choice of old LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, & LONDON MARKET MADEIRA WINE, in strong double hooped, Whole, Half & Quarter Pipes, from the House of *Messrs. Kier, Buxton & Co.* imported per Hannah, and it is well worthy of immediate consumption.

Bombay, 13th August 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE GOCUL LARACHUND and DEWALLEBOY, wife of LARACHUND PANACHUND lately residing in Weavers Street near Wittulwady on the Island of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant now Confined in the Goal of Bombay and not being charged in custody on the 16 day of October 1812, with any Debt, or Debts sum or sums of money exceeding in the whole the sum of Rupees Twelve thousand, five hundred, sixty nine and thirteen reas (12.569 0 13,) do hereby give this our third public notice, that we intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the fifty second year of his present Majesty's Reign intituled an Act for the relief of certain insolvent Debtors in England. And we do hereby give notice that a true and perfect schedule containing a discovery of all our real and personal Estate hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Goaler of the Goal of Bombay aforesaid.

GOCUL——LARACHAND,
her
DEWAHLEBOY the wife of
mark
LARACHAND PANACHAND.

Witness,
M. MACKENZIE,
MARSHAL.

RECORDER'S CORT.

ECCLES SIDE.

In the Goods of CHRISTIAN LEWIS WESSENBERG, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration with the Testamentary paper writing annexed of the deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CHRISTINA LEWIS, widow of the said deceased and THOMAS BOOTLE of Bombay inhabitant, all Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administratrix and Administrator without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.
Bombay, August 19th 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. J. C. GAMA, Druggiest, his received from England by the Ship Java, a collection of PORTUGUESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, in two Volumes large and small sizes and also GRAMMARS, which he is Selling at his MEDICAL REPOSITORY, in Medows Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1814

CHAS. A. VEREM.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public that he has received some fresh Medecines, by the last ship from England, which are exposed for Sale in his Laboratory, in the Hummum Street.

Andersons Scotts Pills, Dalbys Carminative, Cheltenham Salts in different sized Bottles, Glass Stoppered Phials for replenishing Medecine Chests, Smelling Salts, some large Marble Mortar and Pestles Red and White Skins, Essence of Peppermint, Eau de Luce, Pontefract Cakes or Refined Liquorice &c. and different article.

Bombay, August 20th, 1814

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that *Tazoo Chungu Nacquah* Cooley has contracted with *Dossabhoy Pestonjee* Parsee for the purchase of one half of my Oart, Cottarwaddy situate at Girgon in the neighbourhood of *Narronjee Janojee* Taylor; if any person or persons have any claims on the same by way of mortgage or otherwise, he or they is and are hereby required to give notice of the same either to *Tazoo Changu Nacquah* or at the Courier Office, within the space of fourteen days, after which time the said purchase will be completed, and in default of such notice, the said one half of the abovementioned Oart, will not be considered as subject to any such claims in the hands of the purchaser.

The Mark of
TAZOO CHANGU NACQUAH.
Bombay, 19th August 1814.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•આપીએચજે•નાબુ•ચાંગા•ના ખવા•ફોલ્કીએ•શાદાખત•પારસી•દોશા તાજ•પેશતંનજની•શાથે•મીકુકે*બાબ

ત•એને•ખરીદ•ફરવા•ને•વારી•એક•નાં
મે•ફોડાર•વારીનો•ફરધો•ફરધ•ફીશી•
તે•વારી•ગીરગાંમ•મધે•દરજી•નારણજી•
જાનુજી•ની•માશેની•અગાર•જો•ફોજનો
દાખો•મારતોજનો•જમા•જીજી•તરેનો•
ફોએતે•તાજુ•યાંગા•નાખવા•ફોલીને•
જમા•ફોરીએર•ફારીશ•મધે•મુરત•મા
જ•દીનથી•દીન ૧૪ મો•ખબર•ફરે•તે•
મુદત•પેજ•ખરીદ•યજ•ચુકશે•જમાને•
એ•વારી•બે ચાજ•ચુકશે•અગાર•જો•ખ
બર•ફરવાનુ•ફંજ•જકશુર•થાશેનો•એ•
ફરવી•વારી•ફુપર•ફોજનો•દાખો•રહેશે
નહી•ને•એ•ખરીદાર•ફોજને•જવાબ•દે
શે•નહી•તા• ૧૮ મી•માગશર ૧૮૭૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the remaining EFFECTS, belonging to the Estate of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, will be continued on TUESDAY next, the 23d August Instant.

R. DE QUADROS,
ACTING EXECUTOR.

Bombay, 20th August 1814.

Government Proclamation.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to promulgate, for general information, that Official Accounts have been received from the Right Hon'ble Lord Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secrtaries of State of a convention for the cessation of Hostilities with France by Sea and land, having been signed at Paris, by Viscount Castlereagh on the 23d of April; and, that a copy of that Instrument would be transmitted as soon the ratification should have been exchanged.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19TH AUGUST 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

The arrival of the Cumbrian has enabled us to extract various interesting details from the English papers, but we must defer the publication of a great part of them for a Supplement to our regular paper, in consequence of the shortness of time which remains for the labours of our Compositors.

We have selected, as being of the greatest interest, the despatches of Lord Wellington, conveying the accounts of further important advantages over Soult, and entitling him and his brave troops to fresh laurels, which at another moment, we should have published with those emotions of pleasure so often felt at former victories; but it appears, that the last battles were fought after the promulgation of hostilities having ceased, between France and the Allies, and that, by some base and diabolical expedients, the news of this happy change was intercepted in its way to the army of the Duke of Dalmatia. The grief therefore at the losses which have been sustained, is peculiarly acute, from the reflection that the Heroes who fell, died unnecessarily, and that a great effusion of human blood might have been spared. The life of Lord Wellington himself had nearly been sacrificed in these unfortunate battles, a Cannon Ball having passed within three feet of his body, which killed the Horse of one of the Officers nearest to him.

We must also lament the occurrences before Bayonne, which had nearly deprived us of one of the most meritorious Officers in the British Service; we are very happy, however to perceive, by an extract from one of the latest English papers, that Sir John Hope was likely speedily to recover from his wounds. We believe the gallant General has injured his leg, from the fall of his horse and been otherwise wounded.

With respect to the proceedings in France they are so multifarious and interesting, that we concieve it is hardly possible to give any abridgement which could convey a just picture of the splendid events which have occurred; we shall endeavour however to publish all the principal details as they appear in the English papers, and shall merely attempt to add some observations which forcibly struck us on reading them.

It appears, that the Allied Sovereigns entered Paris at one o'clock on the morning of the 31st of March. The Emperor Alexander immediately entered Talleyrand's House as his Head Quarters; And ther is no doubt that this was in consequence of a previous understanding between him and the Allied Powers indeed: the dethronement of Buonaparte and the formation of a Provisional Government, &c. seem to have been previously fully settled between the leaders of the French Senate, and the Allied Sovereigns.

Soon after Alexander had entered Paris, he published the Proclamation which is already known to the Indian world. It evidently prepared the way or rather compelled the Senate to depose Buonaparte, as the condition of the forbearance of the Allied Sovereigns.

Then followed the Speech of Talleyrand on the meeting of the Senate, wherein he says "you must not let a day pass without the "formation of a Government" and immediately after, a provisional Government was formed, of which Talleyrand was the head and for a time appears to have acted as the director of all the acts on the part of the French Government. The provisional Government then framed the basis of a new constitution, which we shall publish in a Supplement, and which has been, as to all the leading principles, adopted as the future constitution of France by Louis the 18th.

In the mean time, Buonaparte, who had concentrated what forces remained under his command, at Fontainbleau agreed to abdicate the Throne, and to accept of the terms (with which we are already acquainted) as they had been offered to him, with the concurrence of the other Allied Powers, by the Emperor of Russia.

On the 1st of April, he as usual reviewed his Troops and appeared quite unconcerned, though the Marshals and Officers who were with him, had already learnt all the particulars which had occurred at Paris, by means of the papers and other communications; and there is no doubt, that, Buonaparte himself was at this moment well informed of what had passed in the Capital: after the review, Marshall Ney as had been previously arranged amongst the Officers of the army, entered the Palace with him and followed him into his Cabinet, when he asked him if he was acquainted with the great revolution that had occurred at Paris,—he denied that he knew any thing about it—and the Marshall then gave him the Paris Papers, which he appeared to read with great attention. The remainder of this curious scene, as given in the English Papers, was as follows.

"Mean time came Marshal Lefebvre, who, addressing his late Emperor in a feeling tone, said, "You are undone; you would not listen to the councils of any of your servants, and now the Senate has declared that you have forfeited the Throne."

"These words made such an impression on him, who was used to consider himself above all laws, that he immediately burst into a flood of tears, and after some minutes reflection, wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Another officer, who was likewise a witness of what passed, relates, that on the 5th, about eleven o'clock, several Generals sent to the Duke of Bassano, who was mostly alone with the Emperor, to dissuade him from appearing on the Parade. But he would not refrain from it. About half past eleven he formed a plan, which he made the Duke of Bassano write and sign with him, to repair with 20,000 men, that he had still with him, to Italy, and join the Prince Eugene Napoleon. He repeated several times, "If I choose to go there, I am sure that all Italy will declare for me." On the Parade he looked horribly pale and thoughtfull, and his convulsive motions showed his internal struggles; he did not stop above eight or ten minutes. When he got into the Palace he sent for the Duke of Reggio and asked him if the troops would follow him? "No, Sir," answered the Duke, "you have abdicated," yes, but upon certain conditions." "The soldiers," resumed the Duke, "don't comprehend the difference, they think you have no more any right to command them." "Well then," said Napoleon, "this is no more to be thought of; let us wait for the accounts from Paris."

"The Marshals returned in the night between twelve and one. Marshal Ney entered first.—"Well, have you succeeded?" exclaimed the Emperor.—"Revolutions do not turn back, this has begun its course: it was too late. tomorrow the Senate will recognize the Bourbons."—"Where shall I be able to live with my family."—"Where your Majesty shall please, and for example in the Isle of Elba, with a revenue of six millions."—"Six millions! that is a great deal for a soldier, as I am. I see very well I must submit. Salute all my companions in arms."

Here Napoleon ceased speaking:

The following circumstances may be added:—Four days ago Napoleon thought of passing a Decree, inflicting the penalty of death upon every one who should be found to have a newspaper in his pocket. The evening before his dethronement he made a Colonel a present of an estate in Westphalia.

Bonaparte lately said at Fontainbleau, "When I reflect on it, things could not go on as they were; I am even surprised they have gone on so long: but, at all events, they could not have ended better. The Parisians have done very well in recalling Louis XVIII. I have made many enquiries concerning him; he is an excellent man, has understanding, and is well informed; is not violent nor prejudiced; he is really the King who is now wanted, and I am sure he will be beloved. I should have been glad to be one of his Generals."

We have as yet collected very few articles of news relative to England. It appears that the Speaker of the House of Commons had been completely and honorably relieved from all further persecution on account of the Speech which he made relative to the Catholics: for, on a motion of Lord Morpeth, not of censure, but "that it should be entered on the records of the House that in "future the Speaker should not be allowed, "without their special direction, in his "Speeches usually delivered at the close "of a Session, to allude to any proceedings "which took place, either upon a Motion "or Bill, unless the same should have been "agreed to." The Motion was lost, the numbers being for it, 106. Against it 274. Majority against it 168.

The Illuminations which had taken place in London in consequence of the Cessation of Hostilities continued for three days, and were extremely brilliant. We shall hereafter publish a full account of them.

It appears that 25,000 of our Troops are immediately to proceed to America with the view of assisting the Northern States in their disposition which it is said has been unequivocally expressed, to separate themselves from the Southern: and an additional fleet of seven sail of the Line is proceeding towards the same destination.

The following Law appointments have taken place.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, is appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Baron Thomson, Chief Baron.

Mr. Richards, to be Baron of the Exchequer.

The Attorney General, to be Chief Justice of Chester.

Among the Deaths, we observe those of Lord Aylesbury and Lord Bridport.

It appears from the English papers that the Essex, American Frigate, had certainly doubled Cape Horn, which confirms the accounts lately received at this Presidency of her being in the China Seas. We hope His Excellency the Commander in Chief who, we understand, has proceeded to the Eastward in quest of this Frigate, will soon give a good account of her.

ARRIVAL.]—Major Lithgow European Regiment, Captain Kennersly 4th, Regiment Assistant Surgeon Kay.

Do. Do. Tod.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—August 16th Ship Alexander, Captain L. Aulujo from China.

Ditto 17th, Grab Brig Dadaloy Nacquadah Seedy Bellal from Mocha.

Ditto Snow Palha, Nacquadah Carramchund from Dew.

Ditto 18th, Ship Cumbrian, Captain Cooper from England.

The following Passengers came in her, viz.

Mr. Stratton senior merchant, Madras Civil Service.

Major Lithgow.

Captain Kinnersly Bombay Infantry.

Mr. Morris, writer.

Messrs. Tod, & Kay, assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Forbes, free merchant.

Miss Taylor.

Four Miss Greaves's.

Ditto Grab Ship Hamody Nacquadah Husson, from Mocha.

Sailed.]—August 4th, Ship Cornwallis Captain J. W. Webster, to Madras.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Monday last, the Lady of Olyett Woodhouse, Esq. of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Mowbray Garden at Madras on the 2d instant the Lady of Sir John Newboll, of a Son.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, APRIL 25th.—This day have been ratified by his Royal Highness Monsieur, son of France, brother of the King, Lieutenant General of the kingdom of France, Conventions with each of the High Allied Powers, of which the following are the particulars:—

The Allied Powers, consentaneously determined to put an end to the miseries of Europe, and to lay the basis of its future tranquility on a just division of strength between the States of which it is composed; wishing to give to France, whose newly formed Government affords all necessary securites for the maintenance of peace, proofs of their desire to unite with her in relations of amity; wishing also to allow France to enjoy, as far as possible, and immediately, the advantages of peace, even before all its arrangements may be determined on, have agreed, conjointly with Monsieur, son of France, brother of the King, Lieutenant General of the kingdom of France, to a suspension of hostilities between their respective forces, and the re-establishment of the ancient relations of friendship between them.

His Royal Highness Monsieur, Son of France, &c. &c. on the one part, and the respective Sovereigns, &c. on their part, have, in consequence, nominated Plenipotentiaries to agree to an Act, which, without prejudicing the arrangements for Peace, shall contain the stipulations for a suspension of hostilities, and which shall be followed as soon as possible by a regular Treaty of Peace, namely,

[Here follow the designations of the different High Contracting Powers, and their Plenipotentiaries.]

These characters, after the interchange of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, namely, by land, as soon as the Generals commanding the French armies, and fortified places shall have made known to the Generals commanding the Allied troops who are opposed to them, that they have acknowledged the authority of the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France; and as well by sea, as with regard to all maritime places and stations, as soon as the fleets and ports of the Kingdom of France, or the places occupied by French troops, shall have made the same submission.

ART. II. In order to confirm the re-establishment of the relations of amity between the Allied Powers and France, and to let her enjoy, as much as possible, beforehand, the advantages of peace, the Allied Powers shall cause to be evacuated by their armies, the whole of the French territory, such as it was on the 1st of January, 1792, while the places still occupied beyond those limits by the French troops shall be evacuated and restored to the Allies.

ART. III. The Lieutenant General of the Kingdom of France will, in consequence, give orders to the Commandants of those places, to resign them on the following conditions, viz:—The places situated on the Rhine, not comprised within the limits of France, on the 1st of January, 1792, and those between the Rhine and the said limits, within the space of ten days from the date of the signature of the present Act, the places in Piedmont and the other parts of Italy which belonged to France within the space of fifteen days; those in Spain within twenty days; and all other places without exception, which are at present occupied by French troops; so that a total surrender may by made previous to the 1st of June next. The garrisons of those places shall march out with their arms and baggage, and the military and other persons of every description in the French service, with their private property. They shall also be allowed to take with them their field artillery, in the proportion of three pieces to every thousand men, the sick and wounded being included in the numbers.

The appurtenances of the fortresses, and whatever is not private property shall remain and be consigned to the Allies as they may be found, without any dilapidation. In the appurtenances are comprised, not only the depots of Artillery and ammunition, but also all others sorts of warlike stores of any kind whatever, as well as all archives, inventories, plans, maps, models, &c. &c. &c. Immediately after the signature of the present Convention, commissioners on the part of the Allied Powers and France shall be appointed and sent off

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to the fortreſſes, to aſcertain the ſtate in which they may be found, and to regulate conjointly the execution of this article.

Art. III. The garriſons ſhall be diſpatched at regular intervals to the routes which ſhall be agreed on for their return to France.

The blockade of all the ſtrong places in France ſhall be raiſed immediately by the Allied Armies. The French troops forming part of the Army of Italy or occupying the ſtrong places in that country or in the Mediterranean, ſhall be immediately recalled by the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

Art. IV. The ſtipulations of the preceding Articles ſhall likewiſe be applied to the maritime places; the Contracting Powers reſerving to themſelves the right of regulating, in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the fate of the arſenals and ſhips of war, armed or in ordinary, which may be found in the ſaid places.

Art. V. The fleets and ſhips of France ſhall remain in their reſpective ſituations, excepting the veſſels charged with miſſions, but the immediate effect of the preſent act, with regard to the French ports, ſhall be, the ceſſation of all blockades by land and ſea, the liberty of fiſhing, that of coaſting and particularly as this is neceſſary for ſupplying Paris with proviſions, and re-eſtabliſhing the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country. And this immediate effect with regard to the interior ſhall be the free ſupply of the towns and the tranſit of military or commercial ſtores.

Art. VI. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaints or diſputes which may ariſe on account of the captures which may be made at ſea, after the ſignature of the preſent Convention, it is * * * reciprocally agreed that the ſhips and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Sea, after the ſpace of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent act, ſhall be reſtored on either ſide; that the period ſhall be one month from the Channel; and the North Sea to the Canary Iſles, the Equator, and five months in all the other parts of the world with out any exception, or any other diſtinction as to time or place.

Art. VII. The priſoners on all ſides, whether ſoldiers to ſea-men or of what deſcription ſoever and particularly all hoſtages, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and ſent home to their reſpective Countries without ranſom or exchange, Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed reciprocally to forward this general liberation.

Art. VIII. The Co. Belligerents immediately after the ſignature of the preſent act, ſhall ſurrender the government or poſſeſſion of the towns at preſent occupied by their troops, to the Magiſtrates appointed by his Royal Highneſs the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France. The royal authorities undertake to provide for the ſubſiſtence and neceſſities of the troops 'till the time when they ſhall have evacuated the French territories; and the Allied Powers on their parts out of good will and friendſhip towards France, will cauſe all military requiſitions to be diſcontinued, as ſoon as the ſurrender of the different places to the Legitimate authority ſhall have been effected.

The general terms of the execution of this article, ſhall be regulated by a particular convention.

Art. IX. A general underſtanding ſhall prevail, with regard to the terms of the ſecond article, as to the roads which the troops of the Allied Powers ſhall take on their march, in order, that the neceſſary ſupplies may be prepared for them; and Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed to make all the neceſſary arrangements, and to accompany the troops till they ſhall quit the French territory.

In faith of which the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned the preſent Convention, and have affixed to it their ſeals.

Done at Paris, the 23d of April, in the year of Chriſt, 1814.

MAY 5, 1814.

Paris, April 30.—A deputation from the Legiſlative Body repaired to the palace of Compiegne, and had the honour of being admitted, on the 29th of this month, to an audience of his Majeſty. The deputation was compoſed of—

M. M. le Chev. Brays de Charles, Preſident; the Count of Chatenry, Lanty, Cheriet; Chevalier Dauzat, Duqueux; St. Hilaire, Faure, Goutlay (Loire-Inferieure), Grivean, Labrade (du Gers), Metz, the Count of Montlouis, Moreau, Nell, Chev. Parletti, the Baron of Perez, Petit (Cher), de Prunele, the Marquis of Revarola, Chevalier Villiers de Lorgeau, Zapffer, Count Maurice of Caraman, Chevalier Chappuis, Baron Silveſter de Sacy, Emeric David.

The Preſident of the Deputation addreſſed to his Majeſty the following Speech:

"Sire—The Legiſlative Body has charged us to preſent your Majeſty their reſpectful felicitations.

"Your Majeſty is at length once more in the midſt of that France which was always ſo dear to you. You are ſurrounded, embraced by your immenſe family; innumerable cries of joy ſaluted you on your entrance on the ſoil of France; they follow you, and will accompany you to the reſidence, henceforth conſoled, of your auguſt anceſtors.

"Come, deſcendant of ſo many Kings, aſcend that throne on which our anceſtors formerly placed your Illuſtrious Family, and which we are ſo happy to ſee you occupy at preſent. All that we had vainly hoped for when you were far from us, you have brought to us; you come to wipe away all our tears, to heal all our wounds.

"We are indebted to you for ſtill more than this; by you will be cemented the baſes of a government wiſely and prudently balanced. Your Majeſty wiſhes only to enter into the exerciſe of rights which ſuffice for the royal authority; and the execution of the general will, entruſted to your paternal hands, will thereby become more reſpectable and more aſſured.

"Sire, the Repreſentatives of the Nation never eſteemed themſelves more happy than in being its organs at this moment of joy. They lay at your feet the tribute of their reſpect, their devotion and their love."

His Majeſty replied—

"Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Body—I receive with the moſt lively ſatisfaction the aſſurance of your ſentiments. I conſider them ſo much the more valuable, as I perceive in them the pledge of a perfect union between myſelf and the Repreſentatives of the Nation. From this union alone, can ariſe the ſtability of the Government and public felicity, the only object of your wiſhes, and of my ſolicitude."

The ſame Deputation was preſented to her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of Angouleme, and addreſſed to her the following ſpeech:—

"Madame, After days of tears and grief, your Royal Highneſs returns to the country of your anceſtors, and your return is the pledge of the reconciliation of Europe. Precious offſpring of a long line of Monarchs, conſtant object of the cares of Providence, you have been the faithful companion of the Prince whoſe heart has to you replaced that of a father. You have from your early years ſhewn yourſelf ſupeſior to great misfortunes. Your Royal Highneſs has now become the hope of generations. The unfortunate expect you as their protectreſs and their mother. The hearts of all the French are yours. You have over us the rights of birth, and the rights not leſs ſacred of misfortune.

"Such, Madame, are the ſentiments which the Deputies of the Legiſlative Body eſteem themſelves happy to have to expreſs to you."

Her Royal Highneſs heard this ſpeech with great emotion, and replied with the moſt affecting affability:

"That ſhe was extremely ſenſible of the homage of the Deputies of the Legiſlative Body, and that ſhe participated in the ſentiments and wiſhes which they had expreſſed."

Paris, May 1.—Monſieur ſet off laſt night for Compiegne. The Emperor Alexander ſets off for Compiegne to-day.

Bonaparte paſſed through Lyons without ſtopping. The people, informed of his coming, aſſembled round his carriage with flambeaux, crying out—Vive Louis XVIII! Vivent les Bourbons! He continued his journey by Vienne. Joſeph Bonaparte is arrived in Switzerland.

The Senate aſſembledy eſterday in an Extraordinary Sitting.

Compiegne, April 30,—Yeſterday his Majeſty arrived here at ſix in the evening. Marſhals Ney and Marmont went to meet him beyond Mouchy. The former harangued him in the name of the Army. When his Majeſty paſſed before the Church, he received the holy water, but was too fatigued to get out. All the Marſhals, Berthier, Ney, &c. dined with the King, who gave as a toaſt. "The French Army." Every one roſe immediately, and it was drank with enthuſiaſm.

Autun, April 26.—Napoleon was to have paſſed through our town, and ſeveral detachments of the allied troops had proceeded to eſcort him; but he took the road of Bourbonnais. His brothers have been wandering in our environs. Jerome ſlept at Luzy, about ſeven leagues from hence. On the 27th he alighted unexpectedly at Madame la Chapelle's, the wife of the Mayor, who was extremely embarraſſed about receiving him. Her huſband was abſent. This Lady and her family are devoted to the Bourbons; but theſe bye-places are three weeks behind-hand in news, and a corps of partiſans which infeſted the banks of the Loire, rendered all communication difficult for ſome time. Jerome alarmed the royal principles of his hoſteſs by ſaying—"What is paſſing is nothing—facts are exaggerated—a petty movement cauſed by two or three bad perſons is called a counter-revolution—patience—the Emperor is more powerful than ever—all rally round him—he will triumph over the rebels, puniſh them exemplarily, and order will be reſtored."

On the 22d, Jerome halted and ſlept at a houſe a ſhort diſtance from our town on the road to Moulins. He travels with much baggage; a Ruſſian Colonel accompanies him, and he is ſaid to be going to Elba. It is pretended that Jerome reckoned upon the aſſiſtance of Nivenais, the inhabitants of which had been worked upon by agitators. The peaſants have not yet recovered from their fears of the Allies. Credulous people believe that 200,000 Turks are advancing to the Danube to take the Allies in the rear whilſt Bonaparte attacks them in front.

Joſeph Bonaparte paſſed by our town on the 24th, he was treated by his conductors with regard and too much confidence. It was thought he was going to the Iſle of Elba. All at once he eſcaped into a wood between Deſiſe and Luzy, and diſappeared. A Colonel who is in purſuit of him arrived yeſterday at Autun.

Paris, April 1.—Between the 11th and 19th April, Joſeph, Louis, and Jerome Bonaparte, their Mother, and their Uncle, paſſed through Bourges, in the direction of La Charite, followed by well laden waggons and carriages.

Whatever one of our journals may have ſaid, Cardinal Maury and all his family continue to inhabit the Archiepiſcopal Palace.

5th MAY.

It is with the moſt ſincere pleaſure that we can aſſure our Readers, that letters have been received this day from Sir John Hope (Baron Niddry), dated the very day that the veſſel which was ſaid to have brought the report of his death ſailed from Paſſages. The wounds of that gallant Officers are healing rapidly.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The acting Purſer of the Roſe arrived yeſterday morning with accounts of the ſafe arrival of that ſhip off Falmouth on the 2d inſtant. She left Madras the 26th Auguſt, arrived at the Cape the 13th October, and St. Helena the 7th November; left the latter place the 1ſt March, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Lion, in company with the Company's regular ſhip Apollo, and extra ſhips Diana, Northampton, Lord Eldon, Carmarthen, and fourteen merchantmen and whalers.

Paſſengers per Lord Eldon.—From Java Captain and Mrs. Flint; Miſs Raffles; Lieutenants Parſon, Aſton, and Robertſon.

Paſſengers per Roſe, From Madras—Sir George Barlow and family.

PARIS, APRIL 29.—We are aſſured that the King, in his paternal regards for his ſubjects, has determined upon baniſhing all luxurious ſplendour from the Court. He will give himſelf the illuſtrious example. He will have but one manſion for the Royal Family, who will reſide at the Thiulleries. His Majeſty will occupy the apartments of LOUIS XVI. MONSIEUR will reſide in the Pavilion; Marſan with the Duke and Ducheſs of Angouleme; and the Duke de Berri will occupy the Pavilion of Flora.

The Naval Captain St. Creig, ſo unjuſtly condemned by the Council of War under the deſpotiſm of Bonaparte, has been reſtored by Monſieur to his official functions, and eſtabliſhed in his former rank in the royal marine.

BONAPARTE was met a few days ago at St. Sypherien, on his way to St. Topez. He is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf on his journey in terms of the higheſt admiration of this country, ſtating, that ſhe had been the real cauſe of his downfall, and that he could not conceive by what means, with an inferior population and territories, ſhe had been able to carry on a war for 20 years without internal diſturbances, and with an increaſe rather than a diminution of her proſperity and reſources. He hoped that, if neceſſary, the naval power of Great Britain would protect him in the Iſle of Elba. He wiſhed even to go to England; and added, that he ſhould conſider himſelf a Britiſh ſubject in the Iſle of Elba.

FRENCH PAPERS.

TOULOUSE, APRIL 28.—The feſte which this town gave on Thurſday laſt to Lord Wellington, afforded the inhabitants a joyous occaſion of expreſſing the ſentiments they entertain towards their Illuſtrious Liberator, and the auguſt Family whoſe triumph this noble warrior has ſo powerfully aided. Perhaps, under no circumſtances was the public joy diſplayed with ſuch enthuſiaſm and exultation; but it muſt be admitted, that there never were ſuch motives for delight, or for ſuch an affecting ſpectacle. This was the firſt time that the capital received within it individuals of four different nations, ſo lately divided and armed againſt each other, by the inſenſate ambition of one man, and who are now united in the moſt juſt and noble cauſe.

Early in the morning, the Mayor publiſhed an Order of Police, to regulate the proceedings, and prevent as much as poſſible thoſe diſorders which ſuch great occaſions give riſe to. In the evening the public edifices and the private houſes were illuminated. This ſight drew an immenſe crowd to the ſtreets, and the reiterated ſhouts of *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons! Vive Lord Wellington!* were only the preludes to thoſe tranſports which ſoon took place in the capital itſelf.

At ſix in the evening, the perſons invited to the feſte aſſembled in the grand hall of that edifice, in full dreſs. The great ſtaircaſe which leads to it was ornamented with vaſes of flowers and pots of orange trees, which made a moſt pleaſing appearance. More than 300 Ladies, as much diſtinguiſhed by their youth, beauty, and grace, as by the elegance and luxury of their dreſſes, ſeated themſelves on benches which had been arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, on both ſides of the Gallery of Illuſtrious Men. This gallery was decorated with drapery, and ſplendidly illuminated. The intermediate hall was ſet apart for the reception of the Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe officers, the magiſtrates, the honorary guard, and the inhabitants of the town who were invited to the feſte. The two lateral halls of the Gallery of Illuſtrious men were appropriated for the banquet.

At eleven o'clock Field-Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington arrived, accompanied by his Staff, and a great number of Generals and ſuperior Officers of the Allied Army. His Lordſhip was received at the bottom of the ſtairs by the Mayor and the Members of the Municipal Body, and conducted into the Hall which contains the throne, amidſt the plaudits of the aſſembly, and the ſhouts, a thouſand times repeated, of *Vive Lord Wellington; Vive le Roi!* The preſence of the Britiſh Turenne, the air of ſatisfaction and mildneſs which animated his features, the emotions which operated on his mind, and to which he gave vent with ſo expreſſive a ſenſibility, excited and maintained theſe tranſports for a great length of time.

As ſoon as his Lordſhip had taken his ſeat, the concert commenced. The theatrical performers, together with ſeveral amateurs, executed with admirable preciſion, the overture to *Henri IV.* a brilliant compoſition, which will henceforth form one of our regular pieces of harmony. After this overture, appropriate airs were ſung; and theſe were followed by that admired French ſong, "*Vive Henri IV.*" on which the ſhouts of *Vive le Roi, Vive Louis XVIII. vivent les Bourbons,* broke forth again with redoubled ardour.

After the concert, the ball commenced; but this was interrupted at half-paſt twelve, for the ſupper. The Ladies were invited to go from the hall to the banquetting rooms. Lord WELLINGTON preſided at this repaſt, and the Officers of the Allied Army did the honours of it with the moſt delicate attention.

After ſupper dancing was reſumed, and continued till four in the morning.

This domeſtic feſtival will leave the deepeſt impreſſions on the minds of the people of Toulouſe. Its object was to teſtify their gratitude to the illuſtrious hero to whom they owe the preſervation of their Town and children; in ſhort, all their happineſs—and their hearts muſt be highly gratified, ſince he whoſe glory and magnanimity they wiſhed to celebrate deigned to partake of their tranſports.

THE MAMELUKE OF BONAPARTE TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

"Sir—The moſt injurious rumours have been for ſome time circulated reſpecting my conduct; and it is even reported that I did not leave Fontainebleau until I had received a conſiderable ſum of money from my Maſter Bonaparte. It is a duty I owe to my feelings to declare the truth, and to exculpate myſelf from an action which ought not to be imputed to a gallant man, and of which I am incapable. I have ſerved Napoleon for 16 years, and during the whole of that time my conduct has been irreproachable, and ought to be a ſafeguard againſt calumnious accuſations.

"The truth is, that after having conducted myſelf as a man of honour at the battle of Arcis-ſur-Aube, and fought with bravery under the eyes of my Maſter, I received from him a gratuity to which he thought my behaviour entitled. But I declare, from the moment that his dethronement was in agitation, I have not received from him any recompenſe: and I challenge the whole world to prove the contrary of what I ſtate.

"With reſpect to what may be ſaid of my not following him to the Iſland of Elba, I am not bound to give any explanation on that ſubject. The Generals Counts Bertrand and Drouet are fully informed of the juſt motives which have kept me with my family.

ROSTAN."

Caſtel Naudarg, April 10.—The following Order of the Day has been juſt iſſued to the (late) Army of Spain and the Pyrenees:—

"The Nation having manifeſted its wiſh for the dethronement of the Emperor Napoleon, and the reſtoration of Louis XVIII. to the Throne of our antient Kings, the Army, eſſentially ſubordinate and national, ſhould certainly conform itſelf to the national will.

and of the Provisional Government, in the reſtoration of Louis XVIII. to the Throne of St. Louis and of Henri IV. and accordingly we ſhall ſwear fidelity to the King.

"Given at the Head Quarters at Caſtel Naudarg, 19th April, 1814.

"SOULT, Marſhal and Duke of Dalmatia.
(Counter ſigned) "GAZAN, Comte, Lt. Gen."

Lyons, April 23.—We learn, from Italy, that a Convention has been concluded between the Prince Viceroy and the Allied Generals, on the 30th ultimo, Among the Articles, are ſaid to be the following:—

"The Prince Viceroy to be conſtituted Duke de Deux Ponts, and to poſſeſs a part of the territories appertaining to the Grand Duchy of Frankfort.

"The French troops to evacuate Italy.

"The Neapolitan force to recroſs the Po.

"On the 8th of April all the Miniſters and Members of the Senate are to aſſemble in Congreſs at Milan.

"All the French holding civil and military offices, to quit Italy on the 14th."

Paris, April 28.—Some days previous to the Armiſtice concluded between the Field-Marſhal Lord Wellington, and the Duc de Dalmatia, General Decaen, commander of the troops on the Garonne, arranged one with the Earl of Dalhouſie, the Engliſh General, for the ceſſation of all hoſtilities between their reſpective troops.

On the 18th, Marſhal the Duke of Dalmatia concluded an armiſtice with Field Marſhal Lord Wellington. On the 20th, Gen. Moraleez, Commander of Beſancon, concluded an armiſtice with the Prince of Lichtenſtein. Huningen has capitulated. The adheſion of Rear-Admiral Bouvet on behalf of himſelf and the whole of the ſquadron at Breſt, follows in the ſame unqualified terms as that of Admiral Gantheaume.

Paris, April 27th.—His Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria yeſterday viſited the palace of the Legiſlative body. He had ſcarcely entered the Hall of the Sittings, when his attention was caught by an object which excited in his breaſt the moſt vivid emotion. It was the full length portrait of the Archduchess Maria Louiſa, executed by one of our firſt-rate painters.

"I ſhould requeſt to carry with me this excellent picture," ſaid his Majeſty, "if it did not belong to ſo reſpectable a body as the Legiſlative Body." "Sire," anſwered the Officer who conducted the Monarch, "the Princeſs who is here repreſented, has merited in ſo many reſpects, the gratitude and veneration of the French, that the Legiſlative Body could not part with her image." "I ſhall feel a pleaſure," rejoined his Majeſty, "in reporting to my daughter this mark of attachment."

Paris, April 27.—M. de Caulaincourt, Aid de Camp of the Firſt Conſul, had been ſent to Straſburgh, and was there when the Duke d'Enghein was arreſted at Ettenheim. The ſyſtem of that tranſaction reſts with General Ordener, (who has ſince died of a broken heart), Caulaincourt having at the time been ſent to Straſburgh on a totally different miſſion. The falſehood of the imputations with which he was blackened, was well known to the perſons who were then about the Firſt Conſul, and who deigned to juſtify him as often and as much as their ſituations permitted them. It is known by the perſons who lived, and ſtill live in the Caſtle of Ettenheim. It is known by the perſons with whom M. de C. tranſacted buſineſs relative to his miſſion at Straſburgh. Finally, it has been openly and nobly acknowledged by thoſe who not being ſtrangers to this deplorable affair, knew better than any one that he had nothing to do with it.

[Here follows Bonaparte's order to Caulaincourt, ſigned Berthier, and dated 21ſt Ventoſe, 12th year of the Republic, to proceed to Straſburgh.]

TO THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

"Sire—The documents which your Majeſty has received from the banks of the Rhine have juſtified me from the odious calumny which has preſſed upon me for three years. There are details which your Majeſty cannot be informed of. I owe it to the confidence you condeſcend to honour me with to lay them before you. They will convince you how much a ſtranger I was to the arreſt of the Duke d'Enghein. Sent by the Firſt Conſul to Straſburgh almoſt at the ſame time with General Ordener the public confounded our miſſion. That General was ordered to repair to Ettenheim to the Duke d'Enghein. The order and the papers I ſubmit to your Majeſty will prove that my miſſion was different from his, and that conſequently I had no concern in this unhappy affair.

"I am, Sire, your Imperial Majeſty's &c.
(Signed) "CAULAINCOURT."

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

"General—I know from my Miniſters in Germany how much a ſtranger you were to the horrible affair in queſtion. The papers you have communicated to me cannot but add to that conviction. I take pleaſure in telling you ſo, and in again aſſuring you of the ſincere eſteem I bear you.

"Paris, 4th April, 1814."

"ALEXANDER."

Lord Bentinck had an interview with the Pope at Modena, which laſted twenty minutes. The ſubject, it has been ſaid, but we know not how truly, related to the differences exiſting between the Catholics and Proteſtants in Great Britain. On the termination of the interview his Holineſs ſaid with much ſatisfaction, The Church has been oppreſſed, but it will recover all its ancient rights. I ſhall ſet out to-morrow for Rome." During his Holineſs's reſidence at Modena, the grand palace was thronged night and day, with people waiting to ſee him, and receive his benediction.

LONDON,
MONDAY, MAY 2.

MISSION FROM THE POPE.

Mr. Mackenzie arrived in town on Saturday with a letter from the Pope's Propaganda at Rome to the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Biſhop in England.—It is written in Latin, and contains a moſt unequivocal renunciation of all power or authority over the Catholic Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty. The propriety of the exerciſe of a Veto in the fulleſt extant by the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is fully acknowledged and ſtrongly enforced. On choice in being made of a Catholic Biſhop, it is ordered that [illegible] for his approval or rejection. If rejected, his Majeſty's determination to be concluſive; and if approved, his Holineſs engages to give his full ſanction and confirmation to the will of the Britiſh Sovereign. The Holy Father alſo orders, that no ſecret correſpondence whatever be permitted between the Catholic ſubjects of His Britannic Majeſty and the See of Rome; and that all letters ſent to or received from the Holy See, ſhall be open to the inſpection of ſuch perſon and perſons as his Majeſty by himſelf or his Council ſhall think proper to appoint. The letter of the Propaganda exhorts, in the name of his Holineſs, all Roman Catholics to the ſtricteſt obedience to the Conſtituted Authorities, and reſtrains them of their duty to the State, and the infinite gratitude they owe to a Sovereign to whoſe gracious paternal care they are ſo much indebted for the ſignal indulgences they already ſo extenſively poſſeſs. In ſhort the whole of the letter is a marked cenſure and condemnation of the intemperate language and ſeditious conduct of the incendiary Catholic Board of Ireland, while it conveys a moſt merited reproof of the ſentiments of the Iriſh Biſhops, which have ſerved ſo much to encourage the mal-contents of that country in the proſecution of their wicked and alarming deſigns.—The inſtructions of the Pope to this effect were the very firſt act of his free agency, and were ſent from France previouſly to his letting out for Rome to reſume his authority as Sovereign Pontiff of that See.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JULY, 23d 1814.

A letter from Canton, dated 11th May laſt, mentions that the Doris Frigate had chaſed an American Schooner on that coaſt as far as the Bocca Tigris, but that the latter outſailing the frigate came to anchor at Whampoa. Captain O'Brien however manned his boats and took poſſeſſion of her after ſhe had run aground where they abandoned her. Out of ſeventy men in the boats one only was killed. There are other American veſſels cruizing off the Ladrones.

The Duncan, Captain Miller, is arrived in the river from Madras the 29th ultimo, laſt from Coringa the 13th inſtant. The Succeſs Captain Patrick, is alſo arrived from Bombay—paſſed Madras five or ſix days ago, but did not go in. Yeſterday letters by the fleet arrived at Madras, were received in town, which muſt have come round by the regular dawk.

JULY 25th.

By the arrival of the ſhip Windham in the courſe of laſt week from China, we have advices from that quarter extending to the middle of May.—On the 8th of that month, an American Schooner from New York, anchored at Whampoa, after a run of about four months and an half from the United States. Off Macao roads, this veſſel encountered His Majeſty's Frigate Doris, by which ſhe was chaſed as far as the Bocca Tigris, but eſcaped by dint of ſuperior ſailing. Captain O'Brien however armed his boats, and ſent them in purſuit of the Schooner to Whampoa, where they boarded and carried her at anchor. The Americans are ſaid to have ſuſtained a heavy loſs in this affray; while, out of ſeventy men detached from the Doris, only one was killed. The captors did not attempt to bring away the Schooner; but cut her cable, and ran her aground on the ſand abreaſt of Whampoa, where they abandoned her.

It is added, that ſeveral American ſhips and ſchooners were among the Ladrones, watching an opportunity to run into the Canton river, which the Doris had taken her ſtation to prevent;—a plan by which ſhe was more likely to ſucceed in capturing them, than if ſhe had proceeded in queſt of them to the Ladrones. The crew of the Doris was ſaid to be conſiderably ſhort of its full complement.

The American ſchooner above alluded to, as having been captured at Whampoa by the boats of the Doris, had been chaſed by ſeveral Britiſh cruizers, during the courſe of her voyage from New York. No news by this conveyance from North America, had tranſpired at Macao.

The report of the markets at China by this opportunity, are by no means of a very encouraging nature. The ſpeculators in Opium at the December and February ſales were likely to loſe, heavily by their purchaſes.—Cotton alſo continued low;—the cargo of the Ganges, we are told, had not realized an average of more than 10 tale 8 mace per pecul,—a few bales of Jhalone only having been ſold at 11 tale. In regard to this article however, a conſiderable improvement of the market was anticipated at no very diſtant period. A letter from Macao of the 10th of May, obſerves on this ſubject;

"arrived from Bengal within ſo ſhort an interval and at a period ſo unſeaſonable and, "to there being ſo few purchaſers for Cotton, "our markets are altogether depreſſed for "the preſent. But we expect a change for "the better, as ſoon as the Chineſe are convinced, that there are no more Country ſhips "from Bengal to expect for ſome time to "come.—The failure of the crop at Nankeen muſt increaſe the demand for Bengal "Cotton, and eſpecially for that good quality, which is generally mixed with the "Nankeen Cotton, and not unfrequently "ſubſtituted for it by the dealers at Canton. "By July or Auguſt therefore, it would not "be matter of ſurprize, if the price ſhould "be up again to 16 or 17 tale per pecul."

Since the date of the laſt advices from Canton, it appears, that the Myſore of this port had arrived there, with a further cargo of Cotton.—The Alexander for Bombay, was to leave China, in company with the Windham; and the Ganges was preparing to ſail for Batavia.—The Franciſco Xavier, from hence had not arrived, but was daily expected.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-ſtreet, April 26.

Major Lord William Ruſſel arrived laſt night at this Office, bringing a diſpatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurſt, of which the following is a copy:—

Toulouſe, April 12.

MY LORD,

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcaſſone.

The continued fall of rain, and bad ſtate of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridege till the morning of the 8th, when the Spaniſh corps, and the Portugueſe artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head quarters, croſſed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town; and the 18th Huſſars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a moſt gallant attack upon a ſuperior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 priſoners, and gave us poſſeſſion of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was neceſſary to paſs, in order to attack the enemy's poſition. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occaſion, and I am afraid I ſhall loſe the benefit of his aſſiſtance for ſome time.

The town of Toulouſe is ſurrounded on three ſides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the ſuburb, which the enemy had fortified with ſtrong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tete de pont*.

They had likewiſe formed a *tete de pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was befides defended by the fire in ſome places of muſketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eaſtward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudran, and over which paſs all the roads to the canal and town from the eaſtward, which it defends: and the enemy, in addition to the *tete de pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewiſe broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their poſition could be approached. The roads, however, from Ariege to Toulouſe being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly ſo far infantry, as reported to your Lordſhip in my diſpatch of the 1ſt inſtant, I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable poſition.

It was neceſſary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to ſhorten the communication with Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as ſoon as the Spaniſh corps had paſſed: and this operation was not effected till ſo late an hour of the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marſhal S. W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th diviſions, to croſs that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain poſſeſſion of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers, to turn the enemy's right, while Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spaniſh corps under his command, ſupported by the Britiſh cavalry, ſhould, attack the front. Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton was to follow the Marſhal's movement, with Major General Lord E. Somerſet's brigade of huſſars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Arentſchild, was to obſerve the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

The 3d and light diviſions, under the command of Lieut. General Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry were to obſerve the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter, by threatening the *tete de pont*, while Lieut. General Sir R. Hill was to do the ſame on the ſuburb on the left of the Garonne.

Marſhal Sir W. Beresford croſſed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th diviſion leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the ſame order, over moſt difficult ground in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified poſition: and as ſoon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During theſe operations, Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with reſerve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's poſition, on which height the Portugueſe artillery was placed; and Major General Ponſonby's brigade of cavalry in reſerve in the rear.

As ſoon as formed, and that it was ſeen that Marſhal Sir Wm. Beresford was ready, Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched forward in good order under a heavy fire of muſketry and artillery, and ſhewed great ſpirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were ſoon lodged under ſome banks immediately overlooking enemy's entrenchments; the reſerve and Portugueſe artillery, and Britiſh cavalry continuing on the height on which the troops had firſt formed.

The enemy, however, repulſed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their ſucceſs, and turned our right by both ſides of the high road leading from Toulouſe to Croix d'Orade, they ſoon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great ſatisfaction to ſee, that although they ſuffered conſiderably in retiring, the troops rallied again as ſoon as the light diviſion, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot ſufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre, the Officers of the Staff of the 4th Spaniſh army, and of the Officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieut. General Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Eſpellata, and ſeveral Officers of the Staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occaſion; but General Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiment De Tirad, De Cantabria, under the command of Colonel Sicilio, kept its poſition under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time, Marſhal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th diviſion, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole, and the 6th diviſion, under the command of Lieut. General Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank, and he lodged thoſe troops on the ſame heights with the enemy, who were, however ſtill in poſſeſſion of four redoubts and the entrenchments and fortified houſes.

The badneſs of the roads had induced the Marſhal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and ſome time elapſed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack: as ſoon as this was effected the Marſhal continued his government along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th diviſion, the two principal redoubts and fortified houſes in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a deſperate effort from the canal to regain theſe redoubts, but they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs; and the 6th diviſion continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spaniſh troops continuing a correſponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our poſſeſſion. We did not gain this advantage, however, without ſevere loſs; particularly in the brave 6th diviſion. Lieut. Colonel Coghlan, of the 61ſt, an officer of great merit and promiſe, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portugueſe regiment, loſt his leg; and I am afraid I ſhall be deprived for a conſiderable time of his aſſiſtance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61ſt regiments loſt conſiderable numbers, and were highly diſtinguiſhed throughout the day.

I cannot ſufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marſhal Sir W. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lieut.-Generals Sir L. Cole and Sir H. Clinton; Major Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marſhal Sir W. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brig.-Gen. D'Urban, the Quarter Maſter General, and General, Brito Mozinho, the Adjutant-General of the Portugueſe army.

The 4th diviſion, although expoſed on their march along the enemy's front to a galling fire, were not ſo much engaged as the 6th diviſion, and did not ſuffer ſo much; but they conducted themſelves with their uſual gallantry.

I had alſo every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of Lieut. General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieut.-General Don Gabriel Mendizabal, Marſical de Campo Don Pedro De La Barcena, Brigadier Gen. Don J. De Eſpellata, Marſical de Campo Don A. Garſes De Marcilla, and Chief of the Staff Don L. S. Salvador, and the officers of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themſelves well in all the attacks which they made ſubſequent to their being reformed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed, were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the ſuburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton likewiſe, with the 3d diviſion, drove the enemy within the *tete de pont* on the bridge of the canal nearer to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulſed, and ſome loſs was ſuſtained. Major Gen. Briſbane was wounded, but I hope not ſo as to deprive me for any length of time of his aſſiſtance; and Lieutenant Col. Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus eſtabliſhed on three ſides of Toulouſe, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I ſhould be enabled to make arrangements to eſtabliſh the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired laſt night, leaving in our hands General D'Harſipe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and 1600 priſoners. One peace of cannon was taken on the field of battle, and others, and large quantities of ſtores of all deſcriptions, in the town.

Since I ſent my laſt report, I have received an ac-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

count from Rear-Admiral Penrose, of the successes i the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under hi command.

Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huillier, beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Blaye. His Lordship found General L'Huillier and General Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I inclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operations which I have now reported. I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter Master and Adjutant General, and the officers of their departments, respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Louis Wimpffen, and the officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Major General Alva, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the Allied artillery, from Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Lord William Russel, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON,

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

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on the Heights near Blaye, April 6th,

My Lord.—On the 4th I crossed Dordogne at St. Andre de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade my Cacadores and the 7th Portuguese regiment, four guns, and one squadron of the 12th light dragoons.

I learned that General L'Huillier and Des Barreaux, with 300 cavalry and 1,200 infantry, had retired by Etaliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes. Gen. L'Huillier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etalier, and drew out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practise. The infantry and cavalry gave way and retired and through Etaliers, leaving scattering parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about 80 men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about 80 officers and 250 or 300 men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and in a short time it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them. I have the honour to be, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

ABSTRACT RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING of the Army, under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in action with the enemy from the 22d of March to the 8th of April inclusive.

Total British Loss—3 rank and file, 3 killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants 24 rank and file, 36 horses, wounded, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 2 horses missing.

NAMES of OFFICERS WOUNDED.—26th March 15th Hussars, Lieutenant E. Barnett, severely—8th April, 7th Hussars, Colonel Hussey Vivian, severely—18th Hussars Captain Richard Croker, severely,

(Signed) F. PAKENHAM, Adj. General.

ABSTRACT RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED and MISSING of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the attack of the enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse, on the 10th April 1814.

Total British Loss—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 275 rank and file, 55 horses killed; 2 General Staff 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 31 Captains, 69 Lieutenant 22 Enfigns, 3 Staff 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 Capt. 2 Enfigns, 11 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Portuguese Loss.—1 Lieut.-Colonel 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer 70 rank and file 5 horses, killed: 1 Colonel, 2 Majors 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 37 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file. 1 horse, wounded.

Spanish Loss.—1 Colonel 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 193 rank and file 2 horses killed; 3 General Staff 2 Colonels, 8 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 18 Captains 22 Lieutenants, 30 Ensigns, 5 Staff, 1631 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. General.

NAMES of the OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, on the 10th April 1814.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED—19th Royal Hussars, Captain Charles Gordon—Artillery King's German Legion Lieutenant Edmund Blumenbach—11th Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. William Dunkley—27th Foot, 3d Batt. Captain Francis Bignal, Lieut. Hugh Gough——36th Foot, 1ft Batt. Ensign James Cromie—42d Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. John Swanson, Lieut. William Gordon, Ensigns John Latta and Donald M Crummen—45th Foot 1ft Batt. Lieut. Colonel Thomas Forbes—61ft Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. Colonel Robert John Coghlan—79th Foot, 1ft Batt. Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron, Lieut. Duncan Cameron—87th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt Henry Bright (Major).

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS KILLED,—8th of the Line, Lieut. Joaq. M. Matcarinha, Enfign Joao Benedits—21ft of the Line, Lieut. Colonel Walter Birmingham.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.—General Staff, Major General Thomas Brisbane, slightly; Major General Denis Pack, severely; Capt. Hamlet Obius, (20th Foot) Brigade Major, severely—5th Dragoon Guards—Corner S. A. Lucas, slightly—3d Dragoons, Captain William Burn, slightly—4th Dragoons, Cornet R. Burrowes, Affistant Surgeon Gavin Hilson, slightly—10th Royal Hussars, Capt. G. Fitz Clarence, severely—1ft Hussars, King's German Legion, Lieut. C. Poten, slightly—11th Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. Colonel George Cuyler, Capt. Francis Gualay, Lieutenants D. Reid and J. Dolphin, severely—27th Foot, 3d Batt. Lieut. Colonel John Maclean, Capt. John Geddes, Lieutenants J. Harnett and A. Byrne, and Ensign John Armett, severely—28th Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. John Greene, severely; Lieutenants, J. T. Clarke, and J. Deares, slightly;—34th Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. J. H. Baker, severely;—36th Foot, 1ft Batt. Major Wm. Crofs (Lieut. Colonel), Capt. W. Campbell, (Major) Lieutenants J. Prendergaft, Thomas L'Estrange, and P. J. Bone, severely; Lieut. W. H. Robertson, slightly; Lieut. E. Lewis, severely; Ensigns T. Taylor and J. MacCabe, severely—32d Foot, 1ft Batt. Captain T. Thorpe, severely—40th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. R. Torfon and J. H. Barnett, slightly; Lieutenants T. D. Francklin, T. O'Dogherty, and J. Anthony, severely; Lieut. M. Smith, slightly; Ensign J. Glynn, severely; Ensign D. MacDonald, slightly—42d Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. Col. R. Macara, severely; Capt. J. Walker, slightly; Capt. J. Henderson and A. MacKenzie, Lieut. D. Mackenzie, T. Munroe, Hugh A. Frazer, James Robertson, Roderick A. MacKinnon, Roger, Stewart, R. Gordon, C. MacLaren, and A. Stewart, severely; Lieut. A. Strange, severely (right arm amputated); Lieut. A. Innes, D. Farquharson, J. Watson, and W. Urquhart, Ensign T. MacNiven, C. Walker, J. Geddes, and Mungo MacPherson, severely—45th Foot, 1ft Batt. Major T. Lightfoot, Captain T. Hilton, Lieuts. E. F. Boys, and J. E. Travor, severely; Lieut. J. Douglas, slightly; Lieut. G. Little, severely; Lieut. R. Hill, slightly; Ensign J. Edmunds, severely;—48th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. J. Reid, severely; Lieut. J. Campbell, slightly; Ensign W. Fox, severely (left leg amputated); Adjutant G. Skeene, severely; (right leg amputated) 56th Foot, 1ft Batt. Lieut. W. Sawkins, severely; Ensign W. Jall, severely—63d Foot, 2d Battalion Captain J. Mackay, slightly; Capt. R. Manfet, severely; Lieuts. J. Hamilton and T. Impett, severely—66th Foot, 5th Batt. Capt. E. Purdan, severely; Ensigns H. Sawbridge and J. Bruce, severely—91ft Foot, 1ft Batt. Major J. Oke (Lieut. Col.) severely; Captains W. Greene and E. Charlton, severely; Lieutenants A. Porteous, N. Furnace, T. Glaster, D. O'Kearny, severely; Lieut. H. Aden, severely (since dead); Lieuts. J. Wolf, E. Gaynor, W. White, J. Harris, G. Stewart, severely; Lieut. J. Elliton, slightly; Ensign J. Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Faved, severely; (since dead); Ensigns C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, severely—74th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capts. J. Miller, (Major) D. J. M'Queen and Wm. Tew, severely; Lieuts. E. J. Crab, J. Hafsard, Wm. Graham, slightly; and H. S. Hamilton, severely—79th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. T. Mylne, severely; Captain P. Innes, slightly; Captain J. Campbell, severely; Captain William Marshall, slightly; Lieutenants William MacBarnett, D. Cameron, J. Frazer, D. D. MacPherson, E. Cameron, sen. E. Cameron, jun. severely (since dead) J. Kynock, severely; G. MacArthur, A. MacDonell, slightly; Ensign E. Maclean, severely; Adjutant K. Cameron, slightly—87th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieut. Wm. W. Lamphler, Ensign A. F. Rose, slightly—88th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. R. Nickle, severely; Lieut. Wm. Poole, severely—91ft Foot, 1ft Batt. Major A. Meade (Lieut. Col.) slighely; Capt. J. Walsh and A. J. Callender, slightly; Lieuts. John MacDougal, J. Hood, C. MacDougall, slightly—95th Foot, 2d. Batt. Capt. M. Hewan, severely—96th Foot, 1ft Batt. Volunteer Homes, severely.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS WOUNDED—8th of the Line, Colonel James Douglas, severely; Ensigns Cazemiro Candido, Luis Pinto, and Joze Macinio, slightly—11th of the Line, Ensign Manoel De Loureteio, severely—12th of the Line, Major Ignacio Luis Madcha, severely; Captain Joze Antonio De Costa, slightly; Captain Antonio Joze Carmo, severely; Lieuts. Joze De Mosquita E Souza, and Antonio Alves Da Souza, slightly; Ensign Manoel Antonio Teixera, severely; Ensign Joze M. Carmo, slightly—21st of the Line, Ensign Joze de Sa Sottomaior—23d of the Line, Capt. Franc Joze Pereira, slightly; Ensign Joaquim Reb. Almeida, slightly—1st Cacadores; Captain Martinho De M. Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Bernardo Joze Zores—7th Cacadores, Major John Scott, Lillie, severely; Lieut. Joaquim Joze Almeida, severely—9th Cacadores, Capt. Ignacio Fereira Da Rocha, severely; Lieut. Joaquim M. Da Silva Rocha, severely—11th Cacadorea, Capt. Vicente Correa De Mosquira, severely; Lieut. Manoel B. De Macedo, severely.

BRITISH OFFICERS MISSING—42d Foot, 1ft Batt. Ensign John Malcolm, 74th Foot, 1ft Batt. Capt. T. Andrews, severely wounded (since dead); Ensign John Parkinson, severely.

SUPPLEMENT TO TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

[PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY.]

Foreign Office, April 27, 1814.

A dispatch has been received at this Office from Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; dated Paris, April the 23d, 1814, stating, that his Lordships had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a Suspension of Hostilities with France, by Sea and Land.

[A letter in the very same terms was sent by Lord Bathurst to the Lord Mayor.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 27.

Lieut. Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this office, bringing a dispatch from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

Toulouse, April 19.

My Lord,—On the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the right of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France, to apprize Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events. Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities; to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I inclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion. In the mean time, I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I inclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th inst. towards Casteluandary. I sent forward on the 16th, another Officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I inclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France. I therefore authorised Major General Sir Geo. Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilites between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I inclose a copy. This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command: and I have directed Major-General Sir G. Murray and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Soult and Comte Gazan. No military event of importance has occured in this quarter since I made my last report. It gives me pleasure concern to have to lay before your Lordship the inclosed reports from Major-General Colville and Major General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner. I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all. I sincerely lament the loss of Major General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occassion to bring under your Lordship's notice. By a letter from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet. Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieut. General W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula. But they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp Lord G. Lennox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.—I have, &c.

(Signed.) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

Bauvaut, April 14, 1814.

My Lord,—It is to my infinite regret, that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope; the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning, at three o'clock, from the intrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the fifth division; &c. at Anglet and Bellevue. I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered; and the picquets re-posted on their original points by seven o'clock. The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force of this one and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald estimates them at 400 men. I much lament to have to mention the death of Major General Hay, General Officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity. Major-General Stopford is wounded; not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton, of the Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; & Lieut. Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope. Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major-General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the fifth divison.—Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him; which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French Officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse. To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.—The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Anglet. I have, &c.

(Signed.) C. COLVILLE.

To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Camp near Bayonne, April 14.

Sir,—In consequence of Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne, on the 14th instant. Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day break, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to from in case of alarm near the village of Baucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of Guards. Major-Gen. Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 30th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-Gen. Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German Legion, under the comman of Lieut.-Col. Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and

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which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before.—Major General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him, gallantly with the 3d battalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which ran parallel with the roads, and Lieut.-Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his Officers and men; and also his obligation to Lieut.-Colonel Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead, and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune. The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers, but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position which, from being within three hundred yards of their guns, had been rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-Gen. Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able Officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was [illegible] observed burying a good number of men. [illegible] regard to prisoners we had [illegible] making many from the facility the enemy [illegible] of immediately returning under the guns of their works. To Major Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of guards after Major General Stopford was wounded, I beg to offer my best thanks for their exertions and [illegible] during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieut.-[illegible]wood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of [illegible]om both of whom I received [illegible]d also from Captain Bet[illegible]p, till he was wounded. [illegible] thanks to Lieut.-[illegible] Adjutant-[illegible]istance, with [illegible]

(Sig[illegible]

P. S. I omitted to mention that General Bradford had moved up [illegible] lion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German legion, when Major-General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the [illegible] Colonel Maitland also reports he received great assistance from Lieut.-Colonel Burgoyne, of the royal engineers, who had been charged with the construction of different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major General the Hon. Charles Cathcart.

RETURN of KILLED, WOUNDED and MISSING, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. [illegible] Garrison of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th of April, 1814.

Total British Loss—1 General Staff, 1 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 [illegible] Drummers, 129 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Major, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff 27 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 370 rank and file, 1 Horse, wounded; 1 General Staff, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 7 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 218 rank and file, Missing.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed; 2 Captains, 1 Serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file Missing.

NAMES of the BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, and MISSING, 14th April.

KILLED.—General Staff Major Gen. Andrew Hay—Permanent Staff, King's German Legion, Capt. Baron Frederick Dreschell (Brigade-Major)—Coldstream Guards 1st Batt. Captain and Lieut-Colonel Sir H. Sulivan, Lieut. and Captain Hon. W. G. Crofton—2d Line Batt. King's German Legion, Major Paul Chuden, Captain Henry Muller—5th Line Batt King's German Legion, Lieuts. John Meyer, and Charles Kohler.

WOUNDED—General Staff Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford, slightly; Lieut. and Captain H. Dawkins (Brigade-Major) slightly—23d Light Dragoons, Captain George Edward Batlersby, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Howard severely—Aroliers, King's German Legion, Major and Lieut. Colonel George J. Hartmann slightly—Royal Horse Artillery, Lieut. Henry Backley, slightly—Royal Engineers, Captain Thomas Dickens, severely; Lieut. J C Mehuisn, slightly—1st Guards, 3d Batt. Lieut and Captain J. P. Percival, Walter Vane, severely—Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt. Capt and Lieut. Colonel George Colyer. Lieut. and Capt. William Burroughs, severely; Lieut and Capt. James Vickers Harvey, slightly, Ensigns Frederick Vachell severely; William Pitt—3d Guards, 1st Batt. Lieut, and Captain Charles L. White severely (since dead); Lieut. and Captain Charles Augustus West, slightly; Lieut. and Captain John Bridger Saissnor severely (since dead); and Lieut. and Capt. Luke Mahon, Adjutant Francis Holbourne severely—Royal Scots, 3d Batt. Captain William Buckley, slightly—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Major and Lieut. Colonel J. T. F. Deane, Lieutenant Robert Dighton, slightly—47th Foot, 2d Batt. Lieuts. John Henry De Burgh and William Kendall, slightly,—60th Foot 5th Batt. Lieut. John Hamilton, severely—1st Light Batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Frederick Huslen[illegible] severely; Captain Christian Winecke slightly; Lieut. Herman Wedrabe, severely—2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, Captain Frederick [illegible]eckem, and Lieut. Lewis Benne severely—2d [illegible] Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Colonel [illegible]nhus Beck, and Lieut. Ernest Fleish, slightly—[illegible] Line Batt. King's German Legion, Capts. Julius Baemistier and George Notting, slightly.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS WOUNDED,—13th Regiment of the Line, Captain Clare, severely—5th Cacadores, Captain Dobb, severely.

BRITISH OFFICERS MISSING,—General Staff, Lieut. General Hon. Sir J. Hope, K. B. Captain W. L. Heries, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master General, severely wounded—52d Foot, Lieutenant George Moore,, Aid-de-Camp to Sir J. Hope, severely wounded—1st Guards 3d Batt. Captain and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. H. Townshend, severely wounded—3d Guards, 1st Batt. Ensign Thomas William Northmore—2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, Captain George Wackelhagen.

BOMBAY: Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMU-[illegible] Baker